





without exception, in every farming area of the nation. Labor held tight its grip upon most of the congested areas in the great urban centers such as Glasgow and London; but even some of these shifted from Socialism to Conservatism.

Many Liberals stepped down to permit Conservatives to have straight fights with Labor opponents and a great majority of the Liberals who did not step down were put down when the ballots were counted. Their famous leader, H. H. Asquith, fell with his cohorts, losing to Labor a seat that had been Liberal for nearly a century. The former Premier, Mr. Asquith, got out of the greatest majority of his career at Carrington but elsewhere in the British Isles his followers were deserted by the electorate in depressing droves.

Winston Churchill, contesting as a constitutionalist candidate the Epping division of Essex, was elected. The voting was: Churchill, 19,443; G. G. Sharp, Liberal, 10,080; and J. R. McPhie, Labor, 3,395.

Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the MacDonald Cabinet, retained his seat as member for the Colne Valley Division of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The Duchess of Athol was re-elected for the Edinburgh and Western Division of Perth and Kinross.

Lady Torrington, Liberal candidate for the Wycombe division of Buckinghamshire, was defeated by Mr. A. C. Knox, Conservative.

She polled 5,526, and General Knox polled 5,830.

Frank Hodgson, Civil Lord of the Admiralty in the MacDonald Government, was defeated in the Lichfield division of Staffordshire by his Conservative opponent, R. E. Wilson.

Who polled 14,583 to 12,513 for the Labor member.

The Attorney-General, Sir Patrick Hastings, whose conduct of the Campbell case was perhaps the most important in the cause of the downfall of the Labor Government, retained his seat at Wallingford, polling 17,775 votes, against 15,674 for his Conservative opponent, S. Howard.

In the crushing collapse of the Liberal strength everywhere, Mrs. Margaret Wintringham, who was the first woman to follow in the footsteps of Lady Asquith into the House, lost her seat. Sir John Simon kept his Yorkshire seat while all around him other Liberals were losing theirs.

Sir Robert Horne, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, was re-elected in the Hiltshire division of Gloucestershire.

James Brown, the Ayrshire miner whom the Prime Minister made Lord High Commissioner for the Church of Scotland, was re-elected for Ayr and Bute.

**Tory Tide Runs Strong**  
The first returns from the country districts showed a Conservative gain in the Basingstoke division of Hampshire, where Col. Sir Arthur Holbrook, Conservative, defeated Lieut.-Col. R. T. H. Fletcher, Liberal.

Year Fletcher defeated Holbrook by a narrow margin.

Sir J. A. R. Marriott, Conservative, retained his seat for York, and the Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore, Conservative, also retained the Stamford division of Lincolnshire.

During the hour London devoted to lunch, the Tory tide ran stronger and stronger. The only change during this period was not a change to Conservatism was scored by the Laborite, J. Beckett, at Gateshead, where he defeated Capt. Hilton Phillips, Liberal, for a seat which the Liberals held in the last Parliament.

Veteran observers of the ebb and flow of party power in British politics expressed the opinion that the wholesale flight of voters away from the Liberal Party was due to a great extent to the popular feeling that, by voting for the Liberals, especially in three-sided contests, the Socialists under the banner of Labor might be enabled to gain the seat.

Because of the countless thousands of voters are said by these political observers to have abandoned lifelong allegiance to the Liberals, and to have voted for the Conservatives to make doubly sure that the Laborites would be kept out in the cold.

The Labor Party, unlike the Liberal Party, did not suffer the loss of any of its leaders. Ramsay MacDonald, J. R. Clynes, J. H. Thomas, Philip Snowden, Noel Buxton, Sidney Webb, and John Wheatley all were returned to the House, although they lost some of their principal lieutenants.

Mr. Thomas and Mr. Clynes expressed the opinion that the row raised over the alleged Zinoviev letter and the attempts to frighten the electorate away from the Socialists because of it, had during the Conservative campaigning, had been material factors in Labor's loss of strength.

Five of the eight women who had seats in the last Parliament lost re-election fights and the other three

## Voting Figures Given in 540 Election Contests

By The Associated Press

London, Oct. 30

In the 540 election contests fully tabulated up to this evening, the total vote was 15,451,540 out of a possible electorate of 18,545,000. Of these 1,174,160 for Conservative candidates, 5,136,450 for Labor, 2,819,692 for the Liberals, while more than 300,000 votes were scattered to candidates other than those of the three main parties.

In the general election of 1923, the total number of votes polled was 14,477,426, of which the Conservatives polled 5,433,277, the Laborites 4,356,767, and the Liberals 4,299,121.

They were returned. The winners were Lady Astor, Conservative, the Duchess of Athol, Conservative, and Mrs. Hilton Phillips, Conservative, who were joined by new women members, Miss Wilkinson, Laborite. The defeated women, who were members of the last House, were Miss Margaret Bondfield, Labor, Miss Lawrence, Labor, Miss Dorcas Jewson, Labor, Mrs. Margaret Wintringham, Liberal, and Lady Torrington, Liberal.

An interesting feature of the election was the return to Parliament of three members of the House of Commons, with a plurality of 3088 over his Laborite runner-up.

Emmanuel Shinwell, Labor, Parliamentary member for Glasgow, defeated at Linlithgow, Scotland, by the Conservative candidate, J. Kidd, who polled 14,765 votes to 14,138 for Shinwell.

Mr. J. E. B. Seely, former Liberal Minister, was defeated by the Conservative candidate in the Isle of Wight.

**Socialist Candidate Wins**  
Over Leader of Liberals

By Special Cable

GLASGOW, Oct. 30.—H. H. Asquith was defeated by the Socialist candidate, Rosslyn Mitchell, or as he has come to be called "Labor's pocket rosebery" in the election at Paisley yesterday. This result came as rather a demoralizing blow to the Liberal Party in the fight it is waging for its existence against assaults upon it from both sides. It has occurred, despite the fact that the voters responded very well to the appeal that they all vote, regardless of weather or other considerations.

The warning, "Better risk a shower of rain than a reign of tyranny" was heeded yesterday in Glasgow. The slogan appealed perhaps equally to both factions. Throughout the day there seemed to be a kind of massing consciousness that the eyes of the world were fixed upon this enormous and crucial decision, and such a decision apparently it is, for Lady Bonham Carter hinted the night before last that her father, Mr. Asquith, would be defeated, would not stand again, after Paisley, she said, "there is going to be no Parliament for him."

**Premier Undaunted by Defeat**  
CARDIFF, Wales, Oct. 30 (P).—The Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, stopping here on his way to London, declared in reply to calls for a speech, that defeat sometimes was the finest thing that could happen to any party. He asserted that with the present state of trade and the general outlook, he did not envy the Conservatives their job.

**Asquith to "Stand Again"**  
GLASGOW, Oct. 30 (P).—The former Premier, H. H. Asquith, who was defeated by the Laborite candidate in the Paisley constituency in yesterday's parliamentary elections, said upon leaving Glasgow for London today that he did not intend to retire from public life. "I will stand again," he declared.

**Mr. Lloyd George Re-elected**  
CARDIFF, Wales, Oct. 30 (P).—The former Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, Liberal, was re-elected to the House of Commons, polling 16,685 votes to 14,017 for his Labor opponent, Professor Zimmern.

**Premier Is Returned**  
ABERAVON, Oct. 30 (P).—The Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, was re-elected. Mr. MacDonald received 17,724 votes, while his Liberal opponent, Capt. W. H. Williams, polled 15,624.

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Fresh Roasting Chickens 45¢  
In Small Size Large 45¢

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## CAMPAIGN FUND INQUIRY DEFIED BY REPUBLICAN

(Continued from Page 1)

that a "little more than \$21,000" had been collected in Virginia.

H. B. Stokes, chairman of the Republican state committee of New Jersey, estimated that \$100,000 would be used in the campaign in New Jersey. He said he took no part in raising funds, but that "collective" for the Republican National Committee had raised \$130,000 in the State.

J. Henry Roraback, Republican National Committee member for Connecticut, the first witness called, testified that the Republican committee in his state had received \$55,557.48 and has on hand \$7869.83. He declared all of the money had been received in contributions within the state.

Instead of receiving donations from the Republican National Committee, he said, the state committee had given the national committee \$30,000.

In answer to Senator Bayard, Democrat Delaware, he said he expected to receive from \$35,000 to \$30,000 additional from the Connecticut Ways and Means Committee. The national committee, he said, had not yet decided whether to be raised in Connecticut, but had asked him to "get all he could for them."

During cross-examination, the witness said the money was to be used in taking voters to the polls. Henry Rogers Winthrop of New York, treasurer of the Republican National Senatorial Committee, testified that he had received \$113,844.57 and that the national committee had contributed \$108,000 of the total received.

William Skinner, a silk manufacturer of New York, told the committee that he had collected \$3000 for the Republican fund from silk, cotton and wool manufacturers of New York City. He said he had \$3000 on hand.

**Actors' Breakfast Explained**  
At yesterday's session the committee turned its inquiry on the circumstances surrounding the breakfast party given at the White House to a delegation of actors from New York. Rhinelanders Waldo, formerly police commissioner of New York and head of the Coolidge Nonpartisan Club, said his organization had paid the expense of the actors' trip to Washington and that he had made the arrangements through C. Bascom Slem, secretary to President Coolidge.

Samuel Untermyer, New York lawyer, and a supporter of John W. Davis, objected and he and Mr. Kirkland had several sharp tiffs with the witness. Mr. Untermyer, Senator from Idaho, chairman, said that the committee might have to conduct the inquiry exclusively and independently of counsel. Mr. Borah took over the examination.

Mr. Sheppard said his organization had been active in politics for some time, supporting candidates for Congress and state offices. He stated that it had been behind a Republican ticket in the State of Nebraska and a Democratic candidate for Governor in that State. He said he had about 30 full time field workers throughout the country campaigning for the federal ticket.

He said the expenses of this group were paid from the "protective fund" of the railroad organizations, to which each member contributed \$2 annually.

**EVANSTON VOTERS "TAGGED"**  
EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 30 (Special).—A final touch to the get-out-the-vote campaign is planned by the Evanston League of Women Voters. It is an election tag day. Tags are to be given to the voters who have performed their duty at the polls, with the brief and significant story, "I have voted." This is expected to serve both as a recognition for the conscientious and a reminder to the forgetful.

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## SWISS COUNCIL KEEPS JUBILEE

Women Urged to Co-operate for Suffrage and Rights

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 15 (Special Correspondence).—During the first week of October the Swiss Council of Women held its jubilee meeting at Bern, where it was founded 25 years ago, in commemoration of the great Bern Tower Bell was decorated with flags and flowers.

Four women's societies had formed the original nucleus of the Swiss council, with which during the first 25 years of its existence 130 women's societies became affiliated.

What the Swiss Council of Women has done during these 25 years in order to attain the ends it is striving for, was told in detail by the great-grandmother of the council, Franke Hiltl, a Swiss woman, 11500, Bernese Union of American, Chicago, 11000; A. B. Malmer, Washington, 11000; Maria Ryan, Kansas City, 11000; Mrs. W. B. R. C. of C. 11000; A. C. C. of C. 11000; Frank P. Walsh, New York, 11000; and Mrs. A. B. Leach, New York, 11000.

**Chicago Funds Inquiry**  
Turns to Labor Moves

CHICAGO, Oct. 30 (P).—Through L. E. Sheppard, president of the Order of Railway Conductors, counsel for the Republican National Committee, sought to show today before the Chicago City Council of the senate campaign committee that the La Follette campaign was subsidized by the Railroad Brotherhoods.

Mr. Sheppard objected to being questioned regarding letters he had written to members of his order, including one to Fred Stewart of Oakland, Calif., saying that he wanted protection from going into matters that might cause controversy within his organization.

Weymouth Kirkland, counsel for the Republican National Committee, insisted on having the correspondence, saying he thought the committee should be interested in getting at the facts. He said the railroad organizations were interested in future legislation as to government ownership of the railroads and "laws affecting the use of the injunction in labor disputes."

At the business meetings the question of continuation schools for girls was debated at great length. The experiences lately made in Germany were discussed by Frau Emma Ender, who is a member of the Hamburg Town Council. Mile. Gourd, Geneva, called attention to the fact that in the spring of 1923 an exhibition of women's work will be opened at Geneva. She hoped it would be visited by many women from all parts of Switzerland and the neighboring countries.

The social gatherings were very cheerful and characteristic of Swiss hospitality. A little play, written for the occasion by Dr. Hedwig Bleuler-Waser, added a note of gaiety to the more commonplace official addresses.

**INDIAN RELIC FINDS INDICATE "LOST TRIBE"**  
LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 24 (Special Correspondence).—Archaeologists representing the Kansas and Nebraska historical societies have been working in the ruins of an Indian village.

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## FEDERAL REPORTS HELD UP UNTIL AFTER THE ELECTION

Outcome of Many Government Inquiries Still Unknown—Tariff Report and Treasury Department Details Pending

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—"Held up" pending the election.

Washington officials drop the term with frequency these days, when reporters at the press conferences ask about this or that investigation or report. Matters which normally would have been decided weeks ago are still in statu quo.

Reports long awaited have no chance of seeing the light until after Nov. 4, and official decisions are held up except in urgent matters.

It is probable that the President's decision on the Tariff Commission's recommendation for a reduction of the sugar tariff will be delayed until after that date. It has been indicated that the supplementary report which he requested the commission to prepare may not be submitted for a fortnight or so, and it will be at least a week after that before a ruling under the terms of the flexible tariff provision can be drawn up.

Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has stated that another investigation, instituted over a month ago, is progressing slowly and will probably not occupy the President again until "after the election"—this is the inquiry of the Consensus Committee into the internal Revenue Bureau.

Mr. Mellon is co-operating with the committee by ordering all data needed to be sent over from the Treasury Department, but he has let it be known that there will not be enough material available before Nov. 11 to permit open hearings to be scheduled and the investigation pursued into its second stage before that date.

Another Treasury matter which will "drift along" until after the election is the proposed new federal taxation program, which it was understood was receiving the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury, so that it might be laid before Congress early in December.

Mr. Mellon indicated that the matter would not be taken under consideration for some weeks, and that he had given it no attention thus far.

The fate of the District of Columbia Rent Commission, which has been threatened with destruction through the piling up of injunction suits and its uncertain status in the

**PEAT LANDS USED FOR TRUCK GARDENS**  
Experts at Minneapolis Conference Cite Results

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 11 (Special Correspondence).—Between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 acres of peat land in the United States, hitherto regarded as waste bog, can be transformed into fertile truck garden land of great value, natural scientists from various sections of the United States and from Canada declared here at the annual meeting of the American Peat Society.

"Peat is a product of earth agriculturally," delegates agreed, "but is of doubtful value as a commercial fuel." Drainage, plus the addition to the soil of potash and phosphate, has solved the problem of salvaging peat lands, it was asserted.

Their report was made after three days of touring the State of Minnesota, in which 12 peat bogs at widely separated points were visited, and several projects inspected where peat land is being used to raise farm produce.

One day of the meeting was spent at Hollands, Minn., where 15,000 acres of peat land are being developed in a colonization project launched by a private company.

Attractive readjustment prices prevail on all goods, consisting of furniture of the better make.

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## MEXICAN-AMERICAN DRUG PACT PENDING

Nations Will Co-operate to Stop Narcotic Smuggling

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# Progress of the Presidential Campaign

The matter published under this heading is furnished by gentlemen appointed by the chairmen of the respective national committees to cover the news of their headquarters. They reflect the views of the party organizations, not of The Christian Science Monitor.

## DEMOCRATIC

By MARK THISTLETHWAITE

### NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 30

George Harvey, who was the first of the Republican high command to express doubt of the election of President Coolidge, continues to base his editorial support of the Republican ticket on the assumption of a deadlock in the Electoral College. Even in these last days when all other Republicans are basing a decisive majority of the 531 electors, the former Ambassador, who is a member of the inside group of Coolidge managers, each day in the Washington Post, of which he is editor, perpetuates his doubt of Republican success by discussing the political situation in the terms of "deadlock," "no election," and "chaos."

Just why Mr. Harvey should persist in rejecting the surface signs that have convinced other Republicans of their party's success, and in harping on a condition that his fellow Republicans are basing their hopes on, is a mystery. The Democrats believe that Harvey knows what he is talking about, and yet, in his editorials, he continues to say the Democrats, their view that the strange votes, and other pro-Coolidge signs constitute Republican propaganda and are not indicative of actual conditions.

Harvey Calculations. In one editorial this week Mr. Harvey sought to punctuate the theory which is nothing short of a conviction in the minds of many persons, both Democrats and Republicans, that the House of Representatives, if called on to elect a President, would name John W. Davis in order to prevent Charles W. Bryan, as the choice of the Senate for Vice-President, from entering the White House. Persons who so believe have pointed out that five Republicans could, by voting for Mr. Davis, bring about his election and thereby prevent Bryan.

But Mr. Harvey cries out against this and talks of "bribe," "betrayer," "treachery," and "dishonor" in connection with the thought. He does so far as to declare that President Coolidge himself would fight such a move, and he intimates that he is an "unimpaired supporter" of the "Republican" cause.

Mr. Harvey, surely and irreverently upon the highest authority, is solemnly wrote, after making the declaration that Calvin Coolidge would never and will never countenance any such proposal as that of a Republican representative voting for the Democratic candidate for President in order to avoid the confusion and chaos that the Republicans profess to foresee in the failure of the Electoral College to elect.

"No Fall Argument." But it is not the Harvey arguments nor his intimation of speaking for the President in which the Democrats are interested but his persistence in discussing the possibility of Republican failure when other Republicans seem to doubt of success to escape their lips. The Democrats get

### PROGRESSIVE

By GEORGE T. ODELL

#### NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 30

Just before Senator Robert M. La Follette left Washington to make a personal canvass of the electorate for votes, he said to the people in the Progressive Headquarters in substance the following:

"I am going out now to make my fight before the country. I leave you here to carry on in my absence, and I want you to remember that no matter what happens the real battle will be on November 3."

Senator La Follette has now undertaken the thing upon which his presidential candidacy is founded—"to eradicate from their dominating position in American politics the small, powerful groups of individuals controlling large material resources who benefit by special privileges politically bestowed upon them."

No matter whether he wins or loses, Senator La Follette is determined to carry on that fight, and he knows how far the battle will be waged against him whether he occupies the White House or his seat on the floor of the Senate.

Senator La Follette's method of campaigning is unique in several respects. His unbroken rule is not to deliver more than one address a day. Each speech is different and he puts all his energy into it. Each one is prepared in advance, and the data it contains have been carefully assembled, checked, and rechecked by a corps of assistants working in Washington and other places. Most of these assistants have volunteered their services and are working without pay.

Senator La Follette dictates his speeches and in that form they are released to the press. But when he gets up before an audience to deliver his address, he seldom sticks closely to the text. His memory is so stored with facts that he has gathered in his deep studies of the topics he is interested in, that a phrase from his dictated speech will bring some subsidiary material to his mind and he will insert it in his manuscript to draw upon that storehouse for further elucidation.

Elucidation is one of Senator La Follette's strongest characteristics. He is so anxious to make his audience understand the precise meaning of every point he makes that he cannot refrain from explaining it from every angle, sometimes at the expense of repetition, and always at a cost of time. Senator La Follette's manuscript speeches are calculated to be delivered in 45 minutes, but he seldom speaks less than an hour and 40 minutes, and sometimes it is nearer two hours.

In the event that the election is thrown into Congress, the battle as Senator La Follette sees it will be even sharper than it will be in case either of the three candidates wins a decisive victory. All the power of the Progressive movement in this campaign will then be turned toward defeating the "extreme reactionaries."

Republicans Waging Keen Texas Contest

Record Vote Predicted in Race for Governor

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 30 (Special).—A record-breaking Republican vote is predicted Nov. 4 for Dr. George C. Butte, a party's nominee for Governor, running against Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, Democratic nominee.

Dr. Butte, former dean of the Law School of the University of Texas, has been elected to the office of Governor. He is said to be the Democratic nominee has declined it necessary to campaign against a Republican candidate.

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## REPUBLICAN

By WILLIAM HOSTER

#### NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 30

With Nov. 4 at hand, why not in all candid faces the fact?

The uppermost thought in the minds of our people is that of the prosperity of the country. There is one course which gives assurance of stability, of increasing trade and of abundant employment. There is another course that just as clearly leads to confusion and business depression.

Despite all assaults, the people of this country know that they have a sound administration of the Nation's affairs. The finances of the country are being managed with care and skill and success. Economy has not been merely professed, but actually practiced, with a reduction in the ordinary expenses of Government to an extent never known before.

The country's confidence has been fostered with a foresight and administrative efficiency which have not been previously equaled. We enjoy the leadership in the Nation's highest office of a man of sagacity, wide experience and clear vision, of blameless character and inflexible purpose, one who represents the best traditions of American life—Calvin Coolidge.

Isn't this picture which Charles E. Hughes draws of the state of the Nation today an accurate outline of our fortunate situation? Why imperil the peace and prosperity of the Nation by action at the polls leading inevitably to chaos and disaster?

Crisis-Turning of Tide. Nothing is more clear, as John W. Davis and Robert M. La Follette, in the closing days of the contest, swing through the east, than that neither has hope of better than a deadlocked election and all the attendant evils of passing the selection of a President over to the Congress.

La Follette never hoped for anything more: the backers of Davis, privately, and the leading Democratic newspapers, have been steadily rising tide toward Calvin Coolidge. The New York Times, the New York Times, the Brooklyn Eagle, among others, tell how California, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Kansas, Ohio, and in all probability Missouri and Oklahoma, in the west, are ranging themselves on the side of orderly constitutional government.

The score of polls, every side light we have had on the trend of political sentiment, tell the same story. Here in the east the outlook is that Coolidge will carry New York by 100,000; New Jersey will follow suit, while the tide is running steadily toward a decisive Coolidge triumph elsewhere along the Atlantic seaboard.

What is happening is that, weeks since, the campaign ceased to be a partisan contest for office, and became one in which men of all party affiliations were summoned to follow the wise course, the safe course, the course most conducive to the preservation of property and happiness and of American institutions generally.

Davis's Predicament. Now, in these closing days of the campaign, a scorcher is raised that men of former Democratic affiliations are summoned to make the victory for the Constitution sweeping and decisive. By any chance, have they who raise this cry ever heard of war Democrats? This was the title of distinction given those loyal citizens who, in the dark days of the Civil War, though previously allied with the Democratic Party, rallied to the call of Abraham Lincoln for the preservation of the Union.

The Constitution of the Union again has been attacked, and once more hundreds of thousands of "war Democrats" are ready, as before their forbears, to waive their party affiliations in the larger cause of orderly constitutional government.

To hundreds of thousands, one may say millions, of men who, with misgivings, up to now have supported the Democratic Party, there

is coming the realization that in this campaign, at least, and pending the general realignment of political forces in the United States that lies ahead, good, honest citizenship requires that something more than partisanship and loyalty to out-of-date leaders.

It is no reflection upon John W. Davis that these things are coming to pass. He correctly described himself in his speech of acceptance, when, announcing that he had severed all connection with the law firm which brought upon him the charge of Wall Street affiliations, he declared that his sole client now was the Democratic Party. Accepting the brief, it is Mr. Davis's misfortune that an impossible case was thrust upon him. Impelled to press the League of Nations, he found himself tied down by his party pledge to an absurd and unconstitutional referendum. Turning to the tariff, he discovered the great majority of his clients no longer even pretend to a belief in free trade, but that most of them are well satisfied to enjoy the benefits of a protective tariff.

Emarking in an attack on the foreign policy of the Coolidge Administration, he was confronted by actual achievement which, for the first time since the opening gun of 1914, gives stricken Europe a gleam of hope. When he would make an issue of disarmament and peace, he beheld, at Republican hands, the greatest advance along these lines that has been made in the history of the world.

Grim Pictures Melt Away. Grim pictures of poverty and want, discontent and unrest melted away before the most prosperous times the Nation has enjoyed since the close of the pre-war period. And when, finally, he sought to base a plea in his client's behalf on the recreation of a group of men who had proved false to their trust, he faced the incontrovertible fact that greed and dishonesty are not confined to any one political party, nor is human weakness a worthy issue on which to ride to the presidency.

How futile all these makeshift issues were, as compared with the La Follette assault on the Constitution, has been demonstrated by the trend of sentiment which marks the closing days of the campaign. Mr. Davis had the opportunity of joining issue against the forces of disorder and disruption on this question of paramount importance to the American people. By whatever motives impelled he sought to minimize this threat of the La Follette candidacy against the Nation's institutions, which he has disposed of as "camouflage" and "smoke screen"; and, going further, has even felt it necessary to charge in an eloquent defense of Senator La Follette's running mate.

It is quite in the nature of things, therefore, that from the negative character of the Democratic campaign—the failure for obvious reasons, vigorously to defend the Constitution against its assailants—the contest has narrowed down to one wholly between Coolidge and La Follette. We all know where, and for what, they stand. And we know in addition that only a decisive victory for Calvin Coolidge at the polls will avert the chaos of a deadlocked election at the polls, which is what a vote for either Davis or La Follette will assure.

## PENNSYLVANIA'S HOUSING STATUS STIRS CRITICISM

Planning Association Says Shortage Leads to Use of Unfit Buildings

#### PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30 (AP).

Housing conditions in Pennsylvania were characterized as "worse today than before the war," in a report made public yesterday by the Pennsylvania House and Town Planning Association after a state-wide survey. The association is headed by A. B. Farquhar of York as president.

The State is faced with a housing situation "incompatible with good health, morals and citizenship," intimated by the distressing housing shortage that exists everywhere, according to the association's report.

A study of 34 medium-sized towns in Pennsylvania shows an aggregate shortage of 6700 dwellings, it continues. "Additional homes within the reach of workingmen are needed for about 1000 people in each of the surveyed towns. This shows that the housing shortage is not confined to the larger cities but reaches the smaller municipalities as well. Hundreds of families with roomers and lodgers are living in overcrowded bunks, shacks, garages and damp cellars."

But even for these meager accommodations there is an increasing rent charge. The association reported that rents showed a 35 per cent increase in these towns since 1920, and that in some instances rents had increased from \$18 to \$30 a month within the last year.

The workmen's families suffer the consequence in the form of poor living conditions, the report says. "Windowless bedrooms, leaking roofs, falling ceilings, dilapidated buildings and unsafe structural conditions are common. As a rule, no better accommodations are available or are entirely beyond the tenants' means."

There are comparatively few cities in Pennsylvania that have taken advantage of state laws providing planning boards and zoning commissions. Carelessness and indifference still cause depreciation of millions of dollars of property value, forced removal of thousands of families and the blighting of large areas in practically every city and town in the Commonwealth.

Pennsylvania has no housing code. Only a few cities in the State have adequate housing and sanitary ordinances. Many communities have abandoned even traditional standards as to repair, sanitation and the vacating of unfit houses. Practically no dwellings are condemned in these days of house speculation and rent gouging.

MANITOBA'S BUTTER INDUSTRY. WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 17 (Special Correspondence).—Manitoba's butter production this year will be considerably greater than last year, both in quantity and quality, according to Mr. L. A. Gibson, provincial dairy commissioner, who estimates the output of the creameries this year at over 12,000,000 pounds, which would leave approximately 7,000,000 pounds for export. The export trade is gradually becoming a considerable factor in the Manitoba butter industry, and for the first time in its history, several large shipments of unsalted butter were sent to Great Britain this year.

CHRISTMAS TREE SETS. Eight colored Maple bulbs and extension plug \$1.85 each. Two sets \$2.50, postpaid.

GERRIT DE CROOT. 128 Cherry St., S. E., Grand Rapids, Mich.

CORSETIERE. MME. CLAFF SHOULE. Announces the opening of her Shop for the Fall and Winter season 1924-1925.

Corsettes, Wraps, Corsets. To meet the individual need 12 E. 48th Street, NEW YORK CITY.

Shirts for Evening Wear.

THE SHIRT illustrated has Bosom and Cuffs of French Pique and body of fine imported Batiste. Made by custom operators in our own workrooms, finished entirely by hand, it is indeed the last word in Dress Shirts—Ready-to-wear. Can be had in neck sizes from 14-16½, with your correct sleeve length up to 36 inches, and with either single \$7.00 or double cuffs.

Hutchinson & Co. Shirtmakers—Flannelshirts. 15 East 40th Street, New York.

## 205,120 Dinner Rings Capacity of Big Gem

Chicago, Oct. 29. A WHITE topaz, weighing 90 pounds, large enough to make 205,120 dinner rings of one carat and said to be the largest precious gem, has been placed on exhibition in the Field Museum here.

It was brought from Marabá, Minas, Brazil, by O. C. Farrington, head of the museum's department of geology, who headed one of Capt. Marshall Field's South American expeditions.

If placed on the market, the stone would supply the demand for many years, museum officials said.

## TEMPORARY MOSUL BOUNDARY AGREED

Arrangement Does Not Prejudice Final Settlement

By CRAWFORD PRICE. By Cable from Monitor Bureau.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The council of the League of Nations meeting at Brussels yesterday drew a temporary line between the British and Turkish forces on the northern Mosul boundary, which both sides agreed to, reserving a definite declaration concerning the Turco-Irak frontier.

Although the real question was to establish the status quo existing at the time of the signature of the treaty of Lausanne, the Council appears to have side-tracked this issue in favor of a compromise between the positions occupied last July and those at present held as a result of the recent Turkish aggression. Thus the Turks obtain possession, at least temporarily and probably permanently of most of their new acquisitions, including the Assyrian man's land between the boundary of Mosul vilayet and the frontier claimed for Iraq. They lose only their base, Chalk, and a few unimportant villages.

Without entering into details, one might say that the Brussels line approximates the old boundary of the Mosul vilayet, passing slightly to the south in the west and slightly to the north in the east. Both sides agree to get new positions by Nov. 15. It is understood that the arrangement does not prejudice the final settlement. Inferentially, however, the council seems to have accepted the British contention that the main dispute merely concerns the frontier of the Mosul vilayet and not the attribution of the entire Province as the Turks pretend.

There will be general satisfaction at the League having achieved an agreement between the contending parties, thus avoiding a further resort to military argument. Nevertheless it is necessary to recognize that buccaneering methods have proved successful once again, that the territory affected is comparatively slight importance, and that while Great Britain has given up none of its vital interests are affected. The affair therefore was not a critical test of the League's ability to handle international situations. That will come later.

NEWFOUNDLAND BY-ELECTION. ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 30.—The Premier, Walter Monroe, and the Minister of Fisheries, William Winsor, were elected in Monday's by-election in the Bonaville division. The complete tabulation of returns from the voting indicated that the Premier and his colleague won by twice the margin they obtained in the general election last June. Mr. Monroe's vote was 2532 and that of the Minister of Fisheries, 2459. Sir William Coaker, president of the Fishermen's Union, polled 2050 votes and Robert Windsor, the second opposition candidate, 2026.

Adele "Gray Shop". It is a rare gift, the art of governing the stout figure correctly and satisfactorily. Our smart gowns for every occasion are developed with the requirements of the larger woman ever in thought, but are not the usual ready-to-wear gowns—rather the unusual.

102 West 57th Street, New York.

Welcomed Change.

SHOPPING 70 years ago was not the pleasant experience it is today. Then one could not judge merchandise by the label—because the label did not give the facts about the merchandise. It needed a keen eye and a sharp tongue to obtain a fair value from haggling shopkeepers.

At this time John Wanamaker established a business on foundations altogether new. He felt that people would welcome a change from methods of misrepresented goods. As one of his principles of storekeeping he placed tickets on his goods that gave the full facts, and he guaranteed these facts and the merchandise as well.

Merchants were astounded at such a policy, but the buying public welcomed the change. Wanamaker found that a satisfied customer was a good friend. So business grew at the "New Kind of a Store" founded on the basis of honesty and integrity.

At Wanamaker's a Paris label is never put on a domestic gown. Oriental rugs are always genuine. Linen is actually linen—pure flax fibre. All merchandise is as represented—and guaranteed to be so.

Years of adherence to the principles of the founder of this institution have won for us many friends and enlarged our service to the public.

John Wanamaker.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

## Yale Corporation Is Charged With Assumption of Power

College Paper Says Faculty Cannot But Be Alarmed at Flagrant Disregard of Desires

#### NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 30.

Charging "a growing assumption of power by the corporation and a corresponding lack of willingness to admit the right of participation on the part of the graduate and undergraduate bodies in the business which concerns the college and university," the Yale News today editorially continues its campaign against the election on the old Yale College campus of "Hush Hall," so-called by the college paper, a duplicate of Connecticut Hall, last remnant of the Yale "brick row."

It says: "It has appeared to many alumni that the physical property of the university has become the property of the corporation and that the faculty has come to be regarded merely as its employees."

Such men cannot but be alarmed at the flagrant disregard of the desires of the faculty in the construction of Hush Hall. It has been announced that the administration is always ready of them to sue for and establish. For the first time in

ten years the Yale family has expressed its regret and disapproval. The administration has refused to heed the deprecation of the campus goes on.

Reviewing the controversy, the News declares that "the replies of the administration have answered none of the questions asked," and further that "there is no alternative but to believe that the most earnest requests of the faculty, alumni and undergraduates are regarded by those in authority as of no consequence."

"Loyalty and confidence are essential to the welfare and greater usefulness of Yale," the editorial concludes, "but they are encouraged by secrecy and contempt."

West Indies Cruise. 30-31 days.

More than 25 years special all-around experience in West Indies cruises.

White Star Line.

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White Star Line.

They Feel as Nice as They Look.

They Feel as Nice as They Look.

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HAIR NETS. 30 for \$1.

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## Architecture—News of Music—Books

## The School Buildings of the London County Council

Another article on this subject appeared in The Monitor on Sept. 21. By G. TOPHAM FORREST, F. R. I. B. A. F. R. S. E. F. G. S. Chief Architect of the London County Council.

IN ALL new school buildings erected by the London County Council the average number of pupils in each class of the senior departments is 40, and of the infant departments, 45. Notwithstanding the fact that under the Government regulations a school is eligible for Parliamentary grant if the number of children in any one class does not exceed 40, the London County Council considered this number too many and in 1912 decided with the approval of the Government to provide sufficient school accommodation during the next 15 years, at an estimated cost of over £5,000,000, to enable all classes to be reduced by the year 1927 to the figure adopted for new schools. Owing to the World War, the program will not be completed by 1927 but the Council is proceeding to carry it out with all possible speed. Each new building is also designed in such a way as to allow the school to receive a maximum amount of sunlight, a most important factor as regards the welfare of the children.

The latest of such elementary schools is at London Fields, Hackney. This school building was designed to take the place of the original London Fields School built in 1874. It is built partly on the old site and partly on additional land. The school was planned so as to enable a portion of the old school building to be retained until the new school was completed and to allow of the latter being added at a later date when the additional land became available.

The school provides accommodation for 1153 children in three departments: boys 560, girls 380, and infants 433. The plan is T-shaped, with the main facade facing London Fields. The portion running at right angles to Westgate Street contains the principal classrooms, staircases, lavatories, cloak-rooms, and teachers' rooms. The infants' department is accommodated on the ground floor in seven classrooms and two babies' rooms.

Two entrances are provided for the infants at the northern and southern end of the building, with cloakrooms adjacent to each entrance. The boys' and girls' departments are on the second and third floors respectively. The classrooms are repeated on these floors and practical workrooms have also been provided. Adequate playground areas are also available.

The following main considerations governed the design of the school: 1. That the classrooms should be as far as practicable from the noise of the traffic in Sheep Lane and Westgate Street.

2. That the playgrounds should receive the maximum amount of sunlight.

3. That the building should be capable of erecting a structure in such a manner that interference with the work of the existing school would be reduced to a minimum until the first portion of the new building was constructed.

4. That the building should be capable of accommodating all the children, without waiting for that portion of the additional land which at that time was occupied by dwellings.

The building is in brick, with stock facings and flat roofs. The main facade is treated with artificial stone cornices and dressings, but this treatment is confined to the front of the building. A roof playground is provided, and this has to some extent governed the treatment of the elevation. It may be added, the elevation is quite distinct from the usual type of school building in London.

This is the most modern type of elementary school buildings built in the central and congested areas, where, owing to the prohibitive price of land, schools have generally to be three stories in height. During recent years, however, the importance of fresh air has been emphasized and many schools have been considered that more facilities should be afforded for open-air classes.

This has been considered in designing school buildings for the London County Council, new housing estates on the outskirts of the county. Here, at any rate, owing to freedom from site restrictions obtaining in the central and congested areas, it is possible to provide school buildings which shall so far as is practicable, embody the results of the latest researches into the value of fresh air in the life of the child. It is for this reason that school buildings of a new type, so far as London is concerned, are being provided at the Romford, Bellingham and Downham housing estates.

On the Bellingham Housing Estate the Elfrida Elementary School has already been erected. It is planned to accommodate three departments in two separate one-story buildings, the infants' school being self-contained.

The type of plan adopted insures a maximum of light and air in the various rooms, and all the class-rooms have cross ventilation at ceiling level, the corridors being kept low and finished with a flat roof. The lavatories and cloak-rooms which adjoin the entrance are approached from crash lobbies and are cut off from the rest of the building and cross ventilated.

The accommodation is as follows: Infants 432, boys 560, and girls 380. The buildings are heated by a low-pressure hot water system, but fireplaces are provided in the babies' room and staff rooms. The buildings are faced with stock bricks and have tiled roofs.

The Downham estate, situated near the border of the county in the Bromley district, on which building work has been already commenced, covers an area of about 41½ acres, and it is probable that between 8000 and 9000 cottages will ultimately be built there, in which case for or more elementary and central schools (acording to the organization decided upon), a secondary school, various centers for housewifery, cookery, manual training, etc., an open-air school and playing fields will be required.

The site of the elementary school about to be erected is irregular in shape, is bounded by roads on the northeast and southwest sides, and slopes about 21 feet from northeast to southwest and gently from southeast to northwest. The school will be placed on the lower part of the slope. It is arranged in one-story buildings for boys, girls and infants, with southwest aspects to the majority of the class-rooms, the remainder having southeast aspects. The class-rooms will have French windows which open out on to a terrace.

The center of these buildings is arranged on an axial line bisecting the angle at the junction of cross-roads, and on the same line but at the higher part of the site, is to be placed a central school at a later date.

The latter will be a two-story building, with wings, the latter having somewhat of a fan shape. One of these wings has two one-story projections, serving the purposes of a cloakery and laundry and manual training rooms, respectively. This wing with its projecting features is placed centrally in relation to the front at right angles to the northern frontage road.

It may be noted from this description that consideration has been given to the grouping of the two schools on the site in relation to the levels of the ground, to aspect and to architectural effect.

The accommodation to be provided on this site ultimately is for elementary 928 and Central 400—total 1328.



ELFRIDA INFANTS' SCHOOL, BUILT BY THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL ON BELLINGHAM ESTATE

training rooms, respectively. This wing with its projecting features is placed centrally in relation to the front at right angles to the northern frontage road.

## Music News and Reviews

## Minneapolis Orchestra Opens Season in New Hall

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 27 (Special Correspondence).—For the opening concert of the present season by the Minneapolis Orchestra, Henri Verbrughe presented a program on which Dvořák's "New World" symphony had a place of honor, Margarete Matzenauer appeared as soloist and selections from "Götterdämmerung" were performed. Not a very strenuous musical bill of fare, but under conditions prevailing here quite acceptable, for the old Auditorium, which has been the center of musical Minneapolis for many years, has given way to the Lyceum Theater, with many changes in the interior, that may or may not prove of benefit acoustically.

Rehearsals have been conducted with the greatest difficulty and new surroundings had their due effect on both audience and orchestra. This is a condition that a few weeks' familiarity will eliminate, and we shall settle once more into the usual routine. As it was, there was a marked difference in the quality of the concerts in St. Paul Thursday night and in Minneapolis the night following. In St. Paul enthusiasm was rampant and geniality prevailed, while in Minneapolis the audience was no warmer than Minnesota about Christmas time.

Luckily the symphony is one of the most familiar in the repertory of the orchestra and it went its pleasant way in fairly happy fashion. Here and there the brasses took too much to themselves, and the woodwinds developed a faculty of keeping off pitch at crucial moments, and there was rhythmic rigidity totally at variance with the elasticity and precision of the previous evening. However, we are going to enjoy an exceptionally strong body of players this season; that is assured from the evidence of these concerts.

Madame Matzenauer sang two arias from "The Prophet" and the Icelandic Song from "Götterdämmerung."

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torism, was "Rigoletto," with Giuseppe de Luca, baritone of the Metropolitan Opera, in the title role. Supporting him were Lodovico Oliviero, Paolo Ananias, Miguel Laris, and Conchita Chavez. Bureau Schrock of the city directed the production with much credit.

The president of the San Diego Grand Opera Association is Dr. W. R. Colbert. The chairman of the board of governors is Col. D. C. Collier, who served as director-general of San Diego's exposition in 1915-16, and who has returned recently from Brazil, where he was at the head of the commission in charge of the United States exhibit at the Brazilian exposition.

The association plans to offer several other operas during the season, including "La Traviata," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci," and "Otello," with prominent singers in the leading roles. The chorus, made up largely of local people, won general commendation in the opening production, as did the large orchestra of local musicians.

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The concert was attended apparently by the full membership of the Philharmonic Society. S. L. L.

## Architects' Regional Conference, Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 20 (Special Correspondence).—Like other professional organizations, of national scope, the American Institute of Architects is ever confronted with the problem of locality—that is, the problem of working out the ideals and objects of the institute in localities whose characteristics and conditions may differ from those in any other. The annual conventions necessarily deal with the broader subjects relating to the profession as a whole. Problems of individual localities, important though they be, have little chance of being discussed in so large and formal a gathering. The board of directors endeavor to deal fairly with these individual problems, but have been handicapped by lack of complete knowledge of the circumstances involved in the cases presented for their solution.

About two years ago the idea was formed of regional representation as to the directorate of the institute. This idea is of course by no means new, but since it has been put into effect some interesting developments have come to pass, which are perhaps worthy of mention. There are now nine regional districts, from each of which is elected by the institute a member of the board of directors—known as regional directors. An active effort is being made to bring about the fullest co-operation between the chapters in each regional district, so that a consensus of opinion on institute matters may be developed for the guidance of its

board. A feature of the conference was an architectural exhibition at the Dayton Studio, in which was displayed work by architects from the several states comprising the sixth district.

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## Elsa Aisen Soloist at Philadelphia Concert

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26 (Special Correspondence).—The Philadelphia Society of Music, which opened its seventh season tonight with a concert in the Academy of Music, conducted by Leopold Stokowski and with the entire personnel of the Philadelphia Orchestra. The Philharmonic gives six orchestral concerts each year, with guest conductors and the best soloists, drawing upon the Philadelphia Orchestra. Only members of the society are permitted to attend on account of the Sunday laws of Pennsylvania, by which tickets for Sunday performances may not be sold to the public. The Philharmonic has a membership of about 3000.

Mr. Stokowski conducted the fourth symphony of Tchaikovsky and the "Fire Bird" suite of Stravinsky as the orchestral numbers. Both were splendidly interpreted and well played.

The soloist was Elsa Aisen, German dramatic soprano, who was so successful two seasons ago with the Wagnerian Opera Company, especially in her interpretation of Senta in "Der fliegende Holländer."

It was Mme. Aisen's first American appearance as a concert singer, and she revealed the fact that she is equally great in concert and in opera. Her voice is of the most agreeable quality, with large range, ample power, and evenness in all registers. She sang "Einsam in trübem Tagen" from "Lohengrin," "Dich

theur's Hall" from "Tannhäuser" and the "Liebestod" from "Tristan und Isolde." Mme. Aisen sang in a most dramatic manner, yet never transcending the limits of strict concert work. Before the singing of the "Liebestod" Mr. Stokowski played the Prelude of the opera, going directly into the "Liebestod," thus giving the number in its original form.

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## What the World Reads

IT IS of interest to note that the six most recent accessions to the world-famous Tauchnitz editions are "Lucky in Love," by Bertha Ruch; "Cheek the Boys," by Egan Phillips; "Queen's Adventure," by Horace Vachell; "The Honorable Jim," by Baroness Orczy; "The Lot of Cites," by Arnold Bennett and "Eve's Lover," by W. K. Clifford.

Strange as it may appear, there is no real French history of Paris. In 1832, Dalaure's "Histoire physique, civile et morale de Paris" appeared, but this is a work in 10 volumes. Marcel Proust is now writing a history of Paris in two volumes which may really be called a history. It is thorough and reads like a novel. The first volume, which brings the story down to the fifteenth century, has appeared. The second is due this autumn. The work is published by Auguste Picard.

Camille Meliac has written a novel entitled "1935: un roman sur la prochaine guerre franco-allemande" (Editions du Siècle). M. Meliac's theme is that as soon as the bridgeheads have been cleared, Germany will sweep France into complete destruction. The novel is worth this notice; it is not worth reading.

The Revue des Deux Mondes of Sept. 1 contains a review of 6000 words of Henry Ford's autobiography. The reviewer, Louis Gillet, gives probably the most careful analysis of the work that has thus far been given anywhere in the world. He concludes by reasoning as follows: Is it not much greater to devote the Parthenon or erect Notre Dame than to be at the head of a

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## EDUCATIONAL

Quality Kept Pace With Quantity  
Says Educator Viewing Century

By J. L. PATON, M.A.

Formerly Master of Manchester Grammar School

London, Eng.

It is now more than a quarter of a century since our present King came from his great-grandfather, Prince of Wales, to the throne of England. As a result, the quality of the life of the nation has been improved. The quality of the life of the nation has been improved. The quality of the life of the nation has been improved.

Each succeeding year of the century has seen an increasing demand for higher education. Never until now in our history has the demand been greater than the supply. Now supply cannot keep pace with demand. The doors of opportunity have been opened more widely. Higher education would be swamped. Which meant, I suppose, that the quality of our higher education could not be maintained. The doors have been opened more widely. Higher education would be swamped. Which meant, I suppose, that the quality of our higher education could not be maintained.

What about the quality? The statistical returns of the great examining bodies are the proof that quality has not suffered. Where previously there were tens, now there are hundreds, boys and girls, who reach matriculation standard. My own school passed over 160 last year. And that is not all. Advanced courses—what we used to call "Latin forms"—have been built up everywhere carrying on pupils to the standard of the university intermediate examination. This means that increased numbers pass into honor courses of the universities. In the English universities, other than Oxford and Cambridge, the increase during the past 10 years has been over 100 per cent. Quality has kept pace with the rise in quantity.

## The Demand

May I show by one simple example the character of the demand? Some years ago a boy presented himself for entrance who was considerably above the scheduled age. Any rigid system would have excluded him altogether. He was 15 and had no knowledge of any secondary subjects. But the circumstances were arresting. He had gone straight from the elementary school to the mill. Now he had passed his matriculation with Latin and Greek and all the other requisite subjects for college. Now he is in charge of a church, and there is none of that gap between pupil and professor of which some folk complain.

Now it is only the intellectuals who have felt the advantage. There have sprung up junior technical schools for boys who express their thinking through their hands. Fresh from school, special classes for employees, special classes for unemployed. There have been new developments at both ends of the scale, secondary schools for those under 15, university entrance for those over 25. In brief, schools have such a vogue nowadays that, directly the summer term ends, the holiday school begins.

Change in School itself! Such a boom in education would never have taken place had there not been a great change in the school itself. Ever since Arthur Schopenhauer abolished payment by results there has been a new spirit in the schools. Payment by results meant examination and examination means that all attention is focused on the bookish side of education. Now we get to actuality. In the park down by the lake you will see a teacher with a class of little children, discovering islands, bays, capes, straits, peninsulas in actual existence. In the laboratory you will find all the Bunson burners clustered together in one part of the room and the class plotting out the isotherms. In the classroom you will see one boy seated on the teacher's chair, while another is kneeling before him, placing his hands in the hands of the enthroned monarch, swearing allegiance to his liege lord, just as undergraduates kneel before the vice-chancellor when they are admitted to a degree. In another classroom you find that for the time being it is a wood near Athens and a big red-haired

Dr. Charles W. Hackett, associate professor of Latin-American history in the University of Texas, and one of the men who was instrumental in the establishment of the Mexican scholarships, is most enthusiastic when he discusses the destiny of the university.

Lack of finances has retarded the university. Yet it has for the last several years cared for one of the largest enrollments in any southern institution of learning. During the summer of 1923-24, 4,500 students were registered. Hundreds of these students came from other states.

"Texas University must have assurance of steady, generous financial support, and must be taken out of the hands of the politicians," before this great university can come into the realization of its destiny," declared Dr. W. S. Sutton, who has been acting president for a year when he recently turned over the reins to Dr. Walter Spilwa, the new president of Texas University.

Public Schools' Rank Raised Despite financial handicaps and the loss of faculty members and two of its presidents to other institutions, the state university is rendering notable service in raising its rank in public schools of Texas, both city and rural, which also are handicapped by insufficient financial backing, according to President Spilwa. The University Extension Bureau, working through its inter-school league, has been active in the state, it is said. Dr. E. D. Shurtler, formerly of the faculty, organized about 13 years ago the first inter-school league ever formed. The league has developed amazingly, and at present hundreds of thousands of children participate in the literary, debating, declamation, spelling, music memory, essay writing and athletic contests it conducts.

A new age seems to be dawning for Texas University. President Spilwa says the outlook is bright. Perhaps the most encouraging indication was the purchase a short time ago by the state Legislature of 185 acres near the original university site of 40 acres for expansion purposes. "A plan that will make the new campus a decided contrast to the present drab-appearing campus has been adopted. And a second encouraging indication was the discovery several months ago of oil on university lands in West Texas. Friends of the school are hoping that sufficient quantities will be produced to provide funds with which to carry out the building program called for in the "greater campus" plans. Constitutional provisions forbid the selling of the thousands of acres of land that belong to the university.

## School Changed the Community

Louisville, Ky.

Special Correspondence

It is in the most inaccessible region of Kentucky, in a mountainous section whose high ridges and narrow valleys form the watershed between the Big Sandy and Kentucky rivers, 40 miles from the nearest railroad, is situated an interesting school. Not because of its curriculum, its faculty, its pupils or its physical plant is the Hindman Settlement School unlike any other; it is because of the good it has achieved in this mountain territory. Because of the effect, moral, spiritual and intellectual, upon an entire community.

This is not a new institution; it is in its twenty-third year. It has not changed its methods nor adopted any particularly new system. What serves to call attention to its great work now is that those who were trained in this school in their childhood are sending out into the world, there, with the result that the life of the community is being made over. The work has grown. An extension school was recently opened on a mountain peak, in Breathitt county, joining county, and this built a library opens on the single street of the town of Hindman, which is the county seat of Knott. The school is a quarter of a mile off the main road, hence, a library in the heart of the town would reach many more than one at the institution.

It was through Mrs. Frances E. Schuchamp of Lexington, who was leader of the Kentucky Women's Christian Temperance Union for many years, that the Hindman School was founded in 1902. To do something to alleviate the lot of those made miserable by the curse of mountain moonshining, then so prevalent in the Kentucky uplands, she sought a point most remote, here to set up a lighthouse to cast its beam of hope and cheer through the country roundabout. Mrs. Schuchamp persuaded Miss Mary T. of Louisville, a Wellesley College graduate, and Miss Katherine Pettit of Lexington to go with her. They agreed upon the location, and the two college women took up the work.

A Kentucky Mountain Culture Where there once was prevalent drunkenness, crime and ignorance, here has grown up a new culture. Kentucky mountain culture, while moonshining has almost entirely disappeared and there is hardly ever a killing in a district where formerly very many were armed and boys and girls became familiar with the handling of firearms when they were not yet in their teens.

It was not hard to achieve this moral result. Of course, it meant work—and it means work, struggle and sacrifice today on the part of teachers and workers—but there was no great amount of prejudice to overcome, save for that natural shyness at "making up" with "furriners." The school found these mountain boys and girls splendid material to work with, because they were hungry for knowledge, eager for training, natural students and quick to learn.

Of the present Anglo-Saxon strain, direct descendants of those Colonial who came over the mountains or through the gaps from Virginia and the Carolinas, they are practically

Not long ago the University of Kentucky wrote the Hindman School that it had a request from Cornell University for a botany teacher, and they especially desired someone who was familiar with the plant life of the mountains. The record of one girl student was sent to Lexington, and this forwarded to Cornell. The girl went to the State University for an examination and was sent on immediately to Cornell. There she filled the place with such distinguished ability that other students soon were in competition for her services.

This success has been duplicated in other fields. Probably the most notable achievement has been in the teaching of domestic science, agriculture and the practical branches of home industries. The graduates of Hindman School, whether they finish high school or just the "common" school, have been sent back to their homes in the immediate locality to make better farms and better homes.

The Wonder of Electric Lights Hindman School has its own dairy farm, truck garden, coal mine, workshop, laundry and power house, besides a general farm. All this is not only supply the needs of the school, but dispose of their surplus or do work at cost for the town and county. For instance, the power house lights the whole town. This is the first electric light plant in that section of the mountains and when it was opened people came from miles from all over the mountain region, on foot or on muleback, to see the lights. And some of them sat in the town, on doorknobs or on boxes, just to watch the marvel of the lights. Power is cheap, because it is made from an abundance of coal, the cost of which is little. The school's mine is on its property adjoining the town.

Hindman's high school graduates are accepted in all the big universities and colleges of the country, but its main achievement is along practical lines. It aims to give an education for everyday life—manual training, cooking, farming.

What it can accomplish is typically illustrated in the case of Kelly Day and his family. Kelly Day was the oldest of 10 or 12 children who were left orphans when Kelly was 15. He was the eldest. He said to his brother, aged 17, "You learn how to be a teacher, so that you can teach these young uns. I'll stay at home, run the farm and take care of the little folk." But an agreement was finally reached whereby Kelly was to go out and get the education and the second boy was to act as father and mother. Kelly went to Hindman School and got his start. By dint of a tremendous lot of studying, he obtained a teacher's certificate and went to work in the county schools. He sent his money home so that the younger children could be clothed and fed and sent to Hindman School themselves. Kelly Day finally became county superintendent of schools, a fine type of clean-minded, high-purposed mountaineer. Then he became a merchant and a leader in his community. The Day boys and girls have grown up, credits to Kelly and his brother and to the Hindman Settlement Schools. And so have hundreds of others. M. B.

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Students and Faculty Pleased  
With Results of 'Freshman Week'

Chicago, Ill.

Special Correspondence

GETTING adjusted, the great problem of the high school graduate entering a large and complex university, was solved with a degree of success at the University of Chicago this year by the establishment of "freshman week." Dr. Ernest H. Wilkins, dean of the college of arts, literature and sciences, and sponsor of the plan, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

By arranging for freshmen to come six days before the opening of the fall term, it was possible to introduce them in a quiet and systematic way not only to the rules and regulations so puzzling to new students but to men and women in important positions on the campus. Dr. Wilkins said. Friendly human relations which often seem crowded out of the first year of college life by the size of classes and press of time were in a large measure restored by the plan which is now in effect, he thinks.

About 800 entering students attended the university's first "freshman week." A staff of 10 deans was prepared to give them individual help in planning their programs. That this help might be something more than a mechanical signing of cards, the deans prepared themselves in advance by studying the students' application blanks, virtually autobiographies.

Autobiographies These blanks, sent to prospective students in some cases months before registration, bore the individual student's reply to such questions as: What is your purpose in seeking admission to college? Why have you selected the University of Chicago? What business or profession do you plan to enter after graduation? (If undecided, give three preferences.)

What are your favorite amusements? What magazines and newspapers do you regularly read? Two pages were allowed the applicant to write "a clear-cut and businesslike story of his life." He was asked also to have one of his teachers and his high school principal give recommendations, and helpful suggestions to his college dean.

In possession of these documents, the deans were able to greet students with a knowledge of them as individuals. Dr. Wilkins said. He added: "As a result, consultation with the deans meant a real interview. Our aim is to make contacts with college authorities sympathetic and not mechanical. Pupils who showed exceptional ability were invited by their deans to enter an honor class 'The Nature of the World and of Man,' offered by some of the ablest members of the university staff."

Sight-seeing trips through the campus were conducted to acquaint students with buildings, especially with the library where instruction in library usage was given by a specialist. Students were given different tests at this time, including tests in English composition that determined which of the graded English classes they should enter. By these tests, many registration changes formerly necessary were eliminated.

A Practical Welcome Not all of "freshman week" was spent in the business of registration. Dr. Wilkins observed. Chapel talks, given by Dr. Ernest DeWitt Burton, president of the university, Dr. Wilkins and other deans called attention to entering students to many phases of college life, particularly to that of dividing time wisely among the different activities, academic, social and athletic.

Commenting on the social program planned for "freshman week," Dr. Wilkins said: "A large part of the idea was to give the new students a sense of welcome, of being at home. For this reason the program included carefully planned social events arranged by undergraduate organizations. Entertainments were given by different groups, including the M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and the Federation of University Women, a university reception which brought together students, parents, and university officials was a tremendous success."

"In this way, too, many activities that formerly interrupted the first week of study were got out of the way. Fraternities helped along the idea by doing most of their rushing during freshman week."

"When the regular term opened, students in general were advised, registered, settled and welcomed. Students and faculty both seem distinctly pleased with results. The program will be repeated next year."

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Anglo-Saxon Poetry Before Chaucer

WHEN one names Chaucer as the father and originator of English literature there is a little danger of overlooking the Anglo-Saxon literature which preceded him. Anglo-Saxon literature is a literature of the North Sea, and its atmosphere is very different from that of the French literature which followed it. Even the Canterbury Tales, with their touches of homely realism, have none the less the atmosphere of the court. To offset the Miller and the Franklin, there is the "gentil knight" and the young "squire," and as opposed to the Wife of Bath, the little Prioress, whose study has been of French customs, and all whose aspirations are to appear as one familiar with the life of courts, "estrich of maners."

To touch the true early English spirit before it was smothered by French chivalry, we must turn the page back to "Beowulf," and then to even more remote dates, to some of those primitive lyrics, which in most languages seem to have preceded even the folk-epic.

"Beowulf" is in many ways a barbaric poem, full of crudeness, but full, too, of sturdiness and vigor. It is not merely a catalogue of the deeds of the intrepid hero for whom it is named—his victory over Breca in a swimming-match, his riding the land of predatory monsters, Grendel and Grendel's mother, and a dragon guarding a treasure hoard. It is a tale shadowed with a brooding sense of mystery and melancholy, characteristic of grim northern lands, with their long, inhospitable winters; it is also a tale of devotion of a follower to his feudal lord, of that feudal lord to the cause of humanity, freeing neighboring kingdoms from danger and menace. And it is some of these qualities that mark Anglo-Saxon poetry as a whole, lyric as well as epic, though they are best united in "Beowulf."

From the outset, "Beowulf" shows that haunting mystery, the story without it being inconceivable. "They dwell in a hidden land, amid wolf-haunted slopes and savage fathoms; high the wind-swept cliffs, where the mountain-streams, silent, shrouded in the mists of the head-lands, its flood flowing underground." A similar sense of mystery also pervades the lyric, "The Ruined City," where the poet contrasts the sense of present desolation with the glory that has passed.

"The castle's round sundered. The work of giants moldereth away. Its foundations are crumbling and falling; its towers are crumbling in ruin."

With this the poet contrasts the theme of olden time, "shining with gold," who passed.

"On gold and silver and all precious things; On riches and on wealth and treasure; A radiant city in a kingdom wide."

But the atmosphere of mist and gloom is by no means the only one of Anglo-Saxon poetry. In its sterner aspects, it is expressed again and again.

Most striking and dramatic of the

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sea poems is the "Seafarer." At one time, this was supposed to be a dialogue between an old sailor who had experienced all the hardships of the sea, and a young man who saw only the glamour and wild beauty of it. But it is far more satisfactory to regard it as a monologue (it has been frequently compared to "Kamysen's Divan"), in which the sailor cannot escape the call of the sea.

"Always a longing, A yearning, uneasiness hastens him on to the sea."

"The lone wanderer screams and relentlessly drives my soul onward Over the whole path, over the track of the sea."

Here indeed we find a true ancestor of Massfield's,— "I must go down to the seas again."

Love of mist and gloom and yearning for the sea are no more characteristic, however, than in the sense of heavy endurance, loyalty to a leader. In Beowulf's battle with the dragon, when all seems to go against him, there is one comrade, Wiglaf, who steadfastly remains. Beowulf's own life has been one of hardship and self-sacrifice, albeit he was not embittered thereby.

"He was a mighty king, mildest and kindest of men, most gracious to his people and most desirous of peace."

Wide, the far-traveler, after his wide pilgrimages says of the door of brave deeds:

"He who has wrought himself praise shall have A settled glory underneath the stars."

Sturdy endurance is the keynote of "Deor's Lament." Here the minstrel recounts the various hardships that have befallen great men of old, ending each stanza with a refrain.

"Yet he strove on nor ever came, nor shall my strength be less."

A brave old poetry—this. Little perhaps of grace can it show, except in passages of the sea poetry, and there it is of an austere kind; but it is a poetry, deep, sincere, truly lyric, in that it expresses the rare, spontaneous outbursts of emotion from the close-packed breast of the Anglo-Saxon, a man slow of words, but quick in action, reticent in expressing of feeling, but capable of being deeply stirred in his inmost heart.

C. F. R.

French Influence in English Letters

It is agreeable to plan out, in however hasty a way, a book that should be written by another hand. One such work would describe the debt as it appears in literature, of the English spirit to the French.

The debt for such an acknowledgment is the most tangible in our history. Nor is there any need to praise amiss, or uncritically, for the strictest inquiry only justifies our gratitude.

The history of Middle English literature after the Conquest might be written in terms not of dates or literary kinds but of the various forces that fertilize the native soil.

One of the forces would be the French language, which was not French in origin; and that, of course, chiefly of Latin. . . . But the longer chapters would be devoted to the effects of French. Their headings are familiar: the immense, cupola-like dome of the Norman language by French words; the immigration of the "matter of France," in the various phases of romance, chivalry, alliterative, or Chaucerian.

Lyric in Northern French measures, and sometimes in lines alternately French and English; the thronging-in of mounds and forms—debat, sonnet, "complaint," and so following; the traces of the present Roman de la Rose, and the shifting shapes and themes of allegory. It all suggests two general categories. First, our poetry, from Layamon to Chaucer, though of high interest to ourselves, and not small in volume, is after all (if we leave out part of Chaucer, and Langland, and part of Gower, and a little Chaucer) very much in the nature of an overgrowth from the native soil.

Fuller life of French thirteenth-century production. Secondly, if England, as usual, is late in the field, she shows a certain power of catching up; and when she produces Chaucer at last, she produces more than that. It is long before France has herself such an artist to show. Yet where would Chaucer have been without French teaching, direct and indirect? And if we are to choose among our debts to our neighbors during those centuries, which of them are the greatest? I think that they are to be found, not in the feeling and temper of chivalry, though that is precious; nor in particular stories or cycles; nor in special forms, like the ballade; but in style and versification at large.

Chaucer (to go no further) took the versification, the style, the "common form" of his models, and his sweetness, naturalness, and continuous flow, and showed that English could appropriate those qualities. He also took one of their measures, the long line of ten, and showed that, with some supplying and varying (learned from Italian) it could be used in our emphatically unclassical line of serious English poetry; and no more need be said.

Its music and very structure came to be generally forgotten, and had to be learnt again from Italy in the time of Henry the Eighth. But it had first been learnt from France, like the basis of our prose generally. This, and the acquisition of an adequate style, a style that would wear, gave greater, became more enduring gifts than any other. However good, or than any sentiment however graceful.

The period from Chaucer to the appearance of Milton was, it is known, a time less of lowering than of soaring in English literature;

there is no British Villon, though there are The Nut-Brown Mayde, and Marston, and Dunbar. And while the old patterns of French allegory and romance continue to tell, there is not much new French influence. With the printing-press all is changed; even apart from Malory, many of Chaucer's best books are translations, from the Roussell onwards. Thus began the flood; but it was Malory who first learned from his French book, or books, and who showed that our prose could move in a clear and beautiful stream of narrative. This Chaucer had not done, and prose had waited long. The lesson, however, was lost or obscured; the English Renaissance was distracted by other models, and prose had to fetch many a weary circuit before it came back to simplicity.

The next great phase has been carefully described by such men as well as by English and American pens. The French Renaissance told most powerfully in England between 1570 and about 1625; but there was a long period of shorter influence. The works of Dr. Charles, Dr. Upland, and Sir Sidney Lee cover between them the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Within this long span there is a period of ebb in the French influence, though it never vanishes; this ebb occurs between about 1625 and 1660, a date that marks a new departure. Sir Sidney Lee's book is concerned chiefly with the sixteenth century; it has added very greatly to our knowledge.

But it is now clear that much good Elizabethan verse, especially lyric verse, which was always thought to be original, is either translation from the French or one degree removed from it. It is none the worse poetry for that.—Oliver Elton, in "A Shelf of Papers."

On the Sacramento River

The red-gold afterglow lingers over the Gite and lights, countless as the stars themselves, twinkle into the night around San Francisco Bay, as the evening steamer for Sacramento emerges from her slip in the shadow of the great ferry tower and sets forth across the harbor toward the broad river-mouth. Past Alcatraz Island, with its high-placed flashing beacon, past Sausalito and Richmond and through Carquinez Strait, with the great Navy Yard at Mare Island on the left, leads the way, are the river's gains.

The river itself, low now from long months without rain, flows yellow and sluggish half beneath the levees tops which hide from us the broad wheat lands and fruit orchards beyond. The levees come ever closer until the river suggests a canal, and sometimes the tall timber-work which supports the levee is almost within hand reach. And then there comes broader place, and along the sides of the river a succession of dense-bosomed islands, with a single twinkling light. Now and then a raft bearing a small shelter drifts down the river, suggesting Tom Sawyer's adventure.

Starry-whiskered steamers move slowly past, decks piled high with something that, in the dim light, resembles bales of cotton. And at long intervals we pause at some little river-side town whose wharf towers high above the river water. Two or three passengers come aboard, farewells are called, and we go on again, smoothly and noiselessly as though on a mill-stream. Sometimes a sawbridge, brilliant with red and white and green lights, swings slowly open for us. At one place, where a road winds along the levee-top, an automobile keeps pace with us, so close that the conversation of its occupants reaches us. And at last, as the golden morning breaks beyond the foothills, the great capital dome, at Sacramento limes in clear outline across the meadows and orchards.

Into the heart of the golden land of all leads the Sacramento; and in this same fashion traveled through in the utter silence of the morning, the Argonauts, coming with joy upon the tranquil river waters, after their long and stormy voyages across four oceans. And it leads, too, through a country rich today with such treasure as those days dreamed not of, the structure of growing crops of many sorts and the fruitful profusion. Scarce in the entire country is there quite such another trip as this up the Sacramento. And in the utter silence of the morning, the Argonauts, coming with joy upon the tranquil river waters, after their long and stormy voyages across four oceans. And it leads, too, through a country rich today with such treasure as those days dreamed not of, the structure of growing crops of many sorts and the fruitful profusion. Scarce in the entire country is there quite such another trip as this up the Sacramento. 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## GULF STATES STEEL SHOWING FAVORABLE

### Company More Than Earns Its Dividend

The stockholders of the Gulf Steel Company have every reason to feel gratified at the statement for the quarter ended Sept. 30, showing the common dividend of \$1.25 earned for the period. The earnings of \$174.44 after taxes and depreciation equaled \$1.26 a share on 112,190 common shares.

That the company covered its common dividend in a period when some of the larger steel producers showed deficits after preferred dividends is a

Indication of Gulf State's strong earning power, and its ability to withstand seasons of depression in the steel in-

For nine months the company has not netted as much as a share, or more than sufficient to cover the entire year's dividend requirement. While the company is falling off from the \$10.75 earned in the 1928 period, it cannot be construed as being in a bad way. In the face of adverse conditions in the steel industry the last several months, the company has maintained its structure. It is entirely free of funded debt. Outstanding are \$2,000,000 of preferred, 7 per cent non-cumulative, and \$1,000,000 of common, 6 per cent non-cumulative, and \$1,313,000 common on 110 per cent.

The following table gives net income and earnings per share, 10 per cent on common and working capital of the Gulf States Steel Company since 1919:

	Net	P. C.	Working
	Income	on	Capital
1919	\$1,075,000	\$11.88	\$11.88
1920	1,276,000	13.78	13.78
1921	1,276,000	13.78	13.78
1922	1,276,000	13.78	13.78
1923	1,276,000	13.78	13.78
1924	1,276,000	13.78	13.78
1925	1,276,000	13.78	13.78
1926	1,276,000	13.78	13.78
1927	1,276,000	13.78	13.78
1928	1,276,000	13.78	13.78
1929	1,276,000	13.78	13.78
1930	1,276,000	13.78	13.78

1918 .....	1,191,662	9.94	2,823.29
1917 .....	2,571,479	34.33	3,006.72

	Oct. 30 '34	Nov. 1 '34
Circulation .....	121,592,000	119,400,000
Public debt .....	12,980,000	12,400,000
Private debt .....	110,911,000	107,000,000
Govt. debt .....	41,788,000	40,200,000

Other sock	76,302,000	72,020,000
Resv	34,642,000	22,631,000
Proper fee to lib	19.72%	22.92%

Bank rate 4%

**PACKARD MOTOR CAR**

Packard Motor Car for the year ending Aug. 31, 1934, reports net profit of \$1,175 after taxes, interest and reserve compared with \$1,681,572 in the previous

year.











[illegible][illegible]



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"The Bible says, 'I would rather put my trust in God than in man.' I would like to say to you as one man to another, that I have no favorable argument in favor of prohibition and its enforcement. It is a question of eternal right against the human argument.

"I am well aware that if this group should claim that I ought to be passed giving them the right to kill themselves, those who think differently about it have a greater right to claim the exact opposite—that it is inhuman to be permitted to kill—and not to be allowed to believe that this is absolutely correct.

"I am 100 per cent loyal to the Constitution of the United States in its entirety. Thus I am exactly how you are in the coming election, and my opinion is now and will be the same."

—Answere me